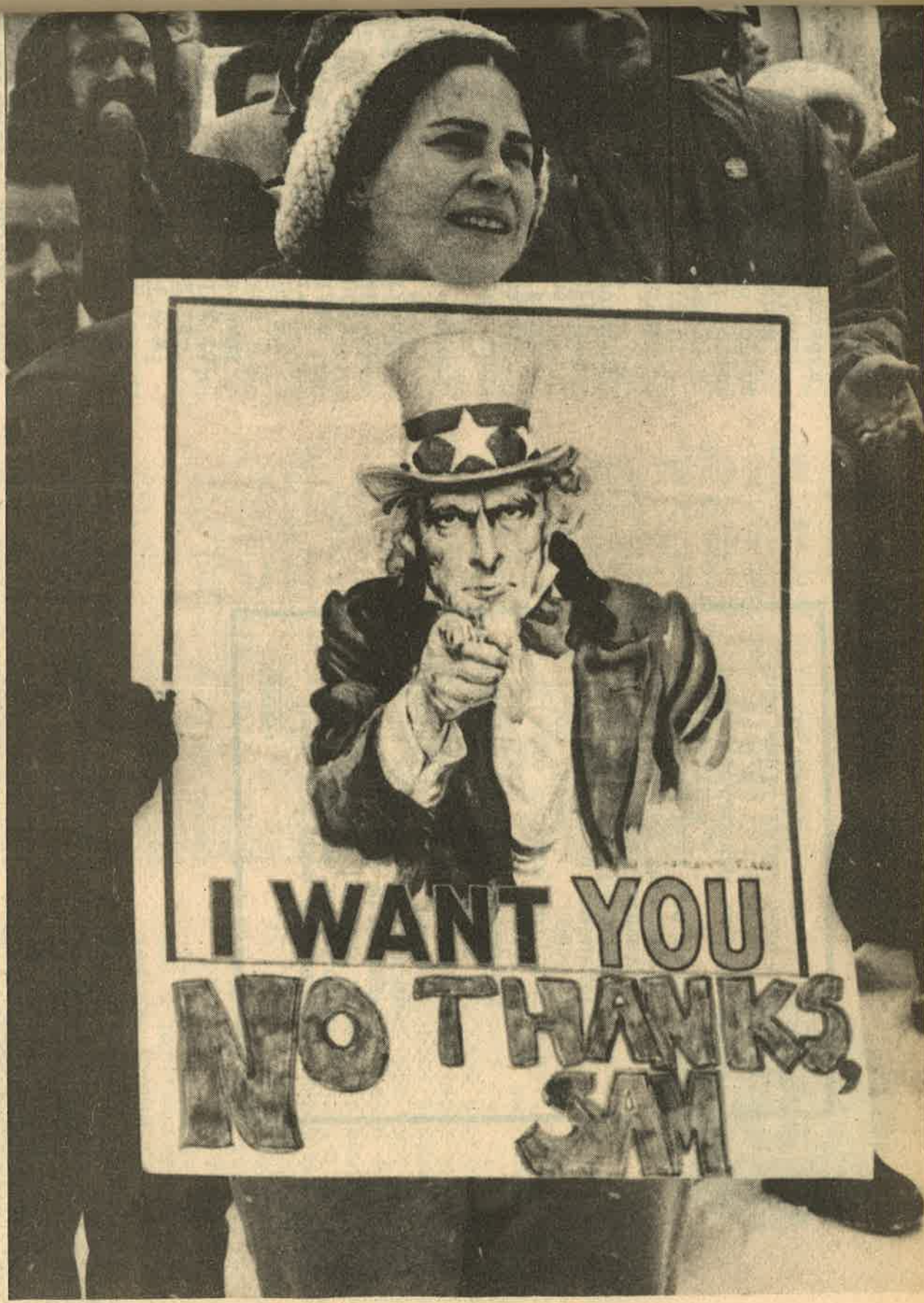


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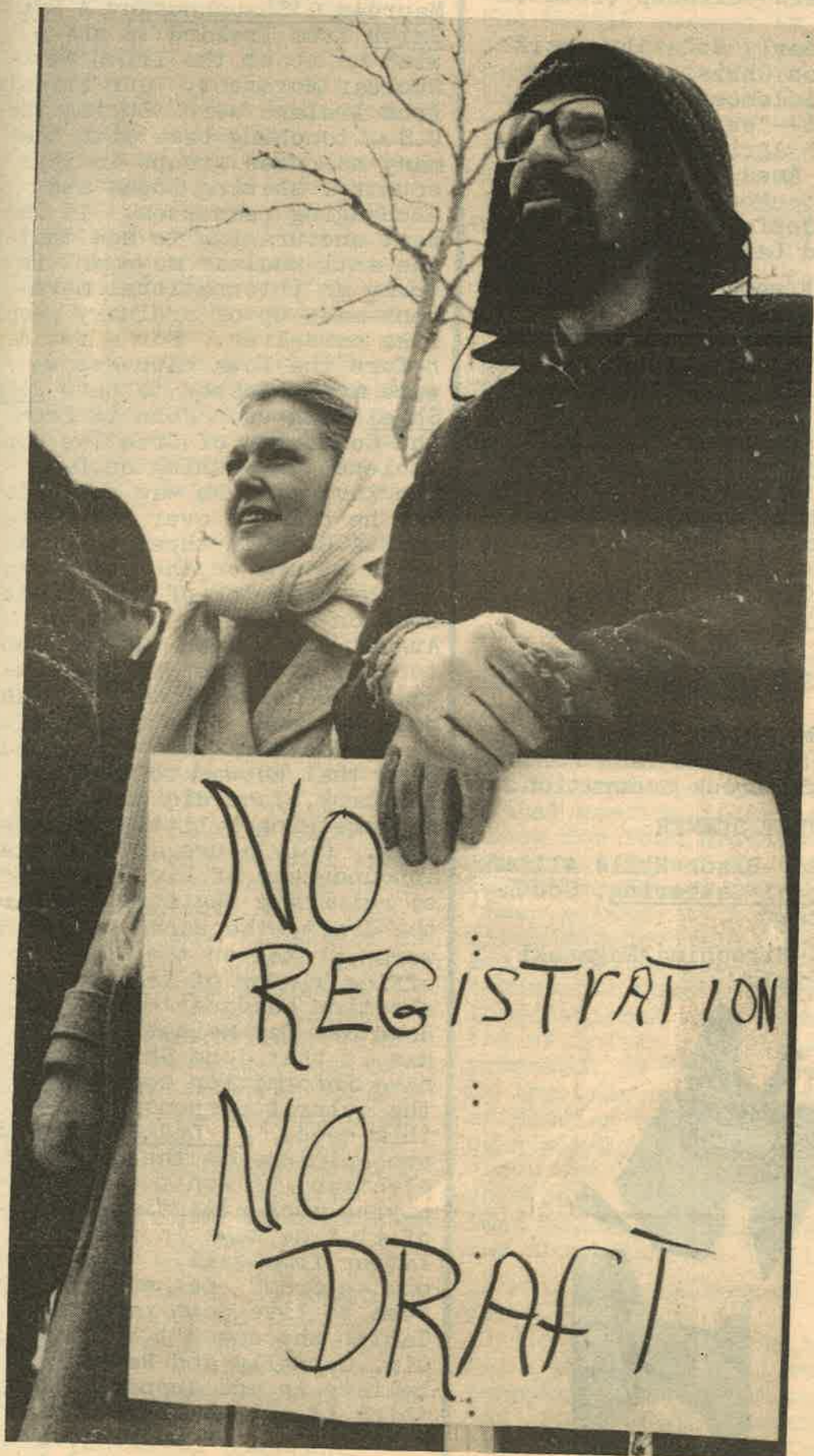


Stop the Draft

STATEMENT OF THE IOWA
MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL

January 27, 1980

We reject entirely the announced intention of President Carter to re-activate registration and the draft. We call for an outpouring of public protest. Let it be clear from the start, the issue is not whether women will be drafted; the issue is raising an army, by conscription, and waging war. We oppose drafting anyone: women and men.



We do not need the draft. We do not need to make the same tragic mistakes of Vietnam. What we do need for national security is jobs, efficient public transportation, adequate shelter, income security, health care for the poor and aging, and renewable energy sources.

But the draft is even more objectionable because it invades the privacy of American youth, depriving them of choice, interrupting their life plans, and restricting their freedom of expression. The draft burdens this generation of youth, particularly non-white youth, out of all proportion, with the problems of other generations.

To draft America's youth at this time is to start all over the cycles of violence. Abroad, to draft America's youth at this time is to threaten war when war is an unacceptable instrument of policy, for the United States as well as all other nations. At home, it is to divide further a nation already at odds with itself.

We, therefore, reject President Carter's announced intention of re-activating registration for the draft. We urge him to reconsider his intention, and we call upon Congress to support the people in this protest. We call upon our representatives in Congress to resist the hysteria of the moment and to refuse to fund any registration or draft. Clearly an issue of this magnitude requires a full public debate. Don't let the Persian Gulf become another Tonkin Gulf.

Discussions

Cult and culture are the first two points in Peter Maurin's program for the Catholic Worker movement. Therefore, Mass is celebrated every Friday night (unless otherwise noted) at the Worker house, 713 Indiana (one block north of University), at 8:00 PM. Following the liturgy, discussions take place (in Peter's phrase, "clarification of thought"). All are welcome. Upcoming discussions are as follows:

- Feb 15: Surprise birthday party for Frank Cordaro.
- Feb 22: "Nuclear Disaster," a slideshow which examines the destructive capability of nuclear weapons.
- Feb 29: "Women in Ministry," a presentation by Sr. JoAnn Talarico.
- Mar 7: Dr. Charles McCarthy on Christian non-violence in Ames. (no discussion at C.W.)
- Mar 14: Representatives of Physicians for Social Responsibility on the medical implications of nuclear power.
- Mar 21: "Christianity and Non-violence" by Peter Ediger.
- Mar 28: "Alternatives for a Safer Society," a slideshow on alternatives to prisons.

TODAY
THERE IS NEITHER
THE GLORIFYING OF GOD
NOR PEACE
ON EARTH



AS LONG AS A HUNGER
IS NOT YET STILLED
AND AS LONG AS WE HAVE
NOT UPROOTED
VIOLENCE
FROM OUR CIVILIZATION
CHRIST IS NOT
YET BORN
GANDHI

via pacis

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Community: Peter DeMott, Tim Brennan, Frank Cordaro, Gary Severin, Patience Garvey, Steve Marsden.

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

TIMELINE

Among other things that took place at the recent Mobilization for Survival statewide meeting in Iowa City, was the compilation of a calendar of events for the coming months. If you are interested in more information about any of the events listed, you can call us at the Catholic Worker--243-0765.

- Feb 13--statewide anti-draft rallies.
- 14--Valentine's day rally at state capitol (Citizens/Labor Energy Coalition).
- 15--sentencing hearing for Brian Terrell (Davenport).
- 22--benefit for Iowa City MFS, Old Brick, 7:30 PM.
- Mar 1-2--non-violence training trainers workshop (Iowa City).
- 8--Charly McCarthy, workshop on Christianity and non-violence, Ames.
- 24-26--"We Shall Not Be Moved" Agriculture Conference, Ames.
- 27-28--Food and Farm Justice Conference, Ames (Clergy and Laity Concerned).
- Apr first week--Radiation Victims tour of Iowa.
- Holy Week--local actions.
- 15--Tax Day, local actions.
- 17--Big Business Day action in Iowa City
- 25--demonstration and C.D. in support of Marion Bros., Washington, D.C.
- 25--MFS teach-in, D.C.
- 26--major MFS rally at the Capitol in D.C.
- 28--C.D. at the Dept. of Energy.
- May 4-7--local observances of Kent State/Jackson anniversary.
- 11--Mother's Day action at Palo (Feminist Task Force).
- 24--Seabrook occupation.
- DISARMAMENT SUMMER
- Jun 18-26--Black Hills Alliance Survival Gathering, South Dakota.
- Aug 7-9--Hiroshima/Nagasaki memorials.



what's happening

by Frank Cordaro

Visitors & Friends: During her Christmas break we were helped by Donna Henderson. Donna was with us six weeks last summer. She is hoping to get a summer job here in the Des Moines area at a law office, so she may be with us for this coming summer. She will be on vacation from St. Louis University Law School. We are keeping our fingers crossed. We were most privileged to have with us for one of our Friday night discussions Maureen O'Shaughnessey & Pat Smith from Ireland to share with us about the Irish Anti-Nuclear Movement. Our friends from Ireland were touring the U.S., touching base with the many no-nukes groups in this country, sharing ideas and exchanging resources. It is most encouraging to see that the anti-nuclear movement is truly an international movement made up of ordinary people like ourselves. For a few days before the Iowa caucuses we were most blessed to have John Shiel with us. John is from the Community of Creative non-violence in Washington, D.C. The last time he was out this way he climbed over the fence at S.A.C. with three of us to say a rosary on the anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan on August 9th. John was in town to help with the Kennedy campaign. Despite that, John was most welcome. The night before he headed back east for a court date that he was to make in February, John did manage to do something a little mischievous. Only hours after Carter's announcement of his intention to reinstate registration for the draft, the words "NO DRAFT" were painted on the large office window of the Carter election headquarters in downtown Des Moines. Rumor has it that John Shiel may have information concerning the culprit responsible for this deed. J. Dudgeon has his own opinions on the upcoming election, "I won't even be paying much attention to all of it," he says in a recent letter from jail. "What's to choose from? Kennedy who can't seem to live down past sins, Carter who doesn't believe in sin, Connelly and Reagan who believe in and support sin.. I think it all is sick, sick, sick..." J. is completing a six month jail term that he

(continued, p. 7)

"GIVE THEM SOMETHING TO EAT YOURSELVES"

Financial report

by Frank Cordaro

I guess it was inevitable. With the acquisition of a pocket computer the temptation was just too great. For the past forty months we have been receiving cash donations for the running of the Catholic Worker. I have been entering each donation in our little red book, making sure that the thank-yous got out. We never added the donations up, leaving to God and his providence to provide us with what we needed, but curiosity got the better of me, and here are the totals and a not so unbiased analysis. Total cash donations for the past forty months were \$35,393, or \$10,140 a year, or \$845 a month. This does not include the donations of food and materials or other direct services and projects that people have given to the Worker. Without these non-cash donations, our work could not go on. I guess-timate that over the past three years the staff has made another \$20,000 in salaries that were put back into the houses. It may sound like a lot at first, but a closer look will tell you otherwise. Any government or church agency engaged in a similar effort could not even pay a director's salary from the cash flow that we have had to work with. We see over 500 people a year, sharing with them our house and food. We give food on request to many other people throughout the year, mostly from our own neighborhood.

The Catholic Worker philosophy has a revolutionary potential for future Christian living in the United States. You cannot budget for hospitality, you can only start sharing. In this is a lesson that can be learned. What has made our house work is the giving that people have taken upon themselves to give out of their hearts. This country runs on created needs and planned waste. People come to the Worker to share with the poor what they don't really need. Those of us who live here and our supporters give from our abundance--personal time, money, things. Our personal and collective orientation is to share, not to acquire, an orientation directly counter to the popular American way of life. A whole different attitude creates a whole different basis for living. We have found that we have more to share with others now that we have less to acquire. We do more with less! It doesn't add up! But neither did the feeding of the 5,000 by Jesus (Mk 6.34-44). At Jesus' command to "Give them something to eat yourselves," the disciples ask the practical question, "Are we to go and spend two hundred days' wages for bread

to feed them?" Similarly, today, when confronted with human needs, we ask, "Are we to create a board, write a proposal for United Way funds, hire a fundraiser, a director?" Jesus replies, "How many loaves have you?" What do each of us have to offer now, personally? Jesus seems to ask us to start with what we have, not to look for more. We are to do what Jesus does, make what we already have holy by blessing it

and sharing it. God will provide the rest and we will be surprised at the great things that we can do through him. I believe that our houses have witnessed this sharing attitude the last three years, and the great things that can be done.

We have not ceased leaving it up to God to provide us with what we need, even with my new pocket computer. We pray that you will continue to support us too.

Nestlé: the Boycott Continues

By Lynne Gorden and Paula Schaedlich

Two and a half years have passed since the beginnings of the Nestlé Boycott. In June of 1977, a confederation of church and citizen's groups (INFACT or Infant Formula Action Coalition) began a boycott of Nestlé products. The Nestlé company is one of many companies engaged in the promotion and marketing of infant formulas or breastmilk substitutes in the "third world". The use of these substitutes is a serious concern, as this formula consumption is closely related to infant morbidity and mortality. Breast milk is superior to formulas due to the passing through the breastmilk of the mother's natural antibodies to the infant during these first vulnerable months of life, thus affording the infant added protection against disease. Often, as sanitation of bottles and proper refrigeration is lacking, formulas become potential sources of infection. Another problem arises due to the high cost of the formulas and the real threat of malnutrition from dilute preparations or illiteracy in formula preparation.

In October of 1979 the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF conducted an international meeting to set guidelines for food products. The statement issued by the WHO/UNICEF conference stressed these points: 1) A ban was recommended on all sales promotion to the public of breastmilk substitutes; 2) An international code of marketing of infant formula was proposed; 3) Breast feeding is the only natural method of feeding babies and it should be actively protected and encouraged; and 4) Health care providers should emphasize the importance of breast feeding and should not be utilized as promotional members of infant formula companies.

The Nestlé company is mounting a massive public relations campaign aimed at stopping the increasingly successful boycott. They are attempting to convert into a public rela-

tions victory the actual setback they suffered as a result of the recommendations of the WHO/UNICEF conference. Nestlé contends that their marketing practices are in agreement with the recommendations issued at the meeting, thus making the boycott unnecessary. But the truth is that their marketing practices remain inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the WHO/UNICEF recommendations. The boycott must not only continue, but it must intensify in order to preserve important gains made at the WHO/UNICEF conference. Only sustained pressure can prevent Nestlé and other companies from making interpretations of convenience that distort the spirit of the conference, that is the overwhelming consensus among non-industry participants on the need for strict controls on the industry's activity.

Several persons in the Des Moines area have expressed a concern over this issue and for further information or help in organizing responses, you should contact Lynne Gorden at 274-3060, Debbie Grissom at 262-9677, or Tim Brennan at 243-0765. Tentative plans are in the making for a presence at a local Nestlé subsidiary, the Rusty Scupper restaurant, on a weekend evening. Those interested please contact one of the above three persons.

INFACT's national conference will be March 7-9 at All Souls Church in Washington, DC. For more information write INFACT, 1701 University Ave. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

As a reminder, a partial list of the Nestlé products to be avoided:

Hotels and Restaurants:

Stouffer; Rusty Scupper

Chocolates:

Nestlé Crunch; Toll House Chips; Choco'lite; Nestlé's Quik; Hot Cocoa Mix; \$100,000 Bar; Go Ahead Bar; Choco-Bake; Price's Chocolates

Coffees & Teas:

Nescafé; Nestea; Decaf; Taster's Choice; Sunrise; Pero

Fruits, Soups, etc.:

Libby's; Stouffer's; Souptime; Maggi Soups; Crosse and Blackwell

la lucha continua...

by Tim Brennan

Throughout the spring and summer of 1979, there were almost daily reports in our newspapers and news magazines of the progress of the civil war in Nicaragua. The coverage for the most part ended with the victory of the Sandinista National Liberation Front over Somoza and his National Guard, and with some brief post-revolution speculations about whether Nicaragua would now become a "new Cuba," but the struggle for liberation of the Nicaraguan people continues, and our active solidarity in this struggle is needed now more



than ever. The revolution in Nicaragua continues in the efforts of the people to build a new society from the shattered pieces of the old. During the course of the war, 50,000 lives were lost out of a population of two and a half million. The physical damage to the country is estimated at between \$500 to \$800 million, with most of the industry that did not belong to Somoza destroyed by bombs. In addition to the poverty, disease, and illiteracy which is the bitter legacy of 46 years of the US-installed Somoza regime, the people of Nicaragua now face the coming months with much of the agricultural economy and 60% of their industry lost. And yet, the sense of enthusiasm and hope is strong among the Nicaraguans, for after many years of exploitation and oppression, they are finally sensing the opportunity to take their lives into their own hands. And self-determination--freedom

from the economic and ideological imperialism of the "superpowers"--is one of the key themes in the program of the new Government of National Reconstruction. This sense is also expressed in the recent joint pastoral letter of the seven bishops of Nicaragua, "Christian Commitment to a New Nicaragua."

"We are further confident that our revolutionary process will be something original, creative, truly Nicaraguan and in no sense imitative. For what we seek, together with most Nicaraguans, is a process that will result in a society completely and truly Nicaraguan, one that is neither capitalistic, nor dependent, nor totalitarian."

As most of us are aware by now, the United States has a long history of involvement with and support for the brutal Somoza regime. Forty-six years ago, after six years of occupation by the Marine Corps, the United States placed the American-educated Anastasio Somoza Garcia (grandfather of Somoza Debayle) at the head of the National Guard that it had established. Soon Somoza had gained political control of Nicaragua as well, and the decades of Somoza ownership and repression began, while the United States continued its support for the Somozas. In the words of FDR, "He may be a son of a bitch, but at least he is our son of a bitch." Somoza was succeeded by his son Luis, and finally by Anastasio. The Somoza family ownership, and the American ownership-by-proxy, of Nicaragua were by this time well entrenched. More than 50% of the arable land in Nicaragua was in the hands of the Somozas, as well as an estimated 60% of the economy. And the

economic statistics do not begin to tell the suffering endured in the murderous repression carried out by the US trained and equipped National Guard in order to maintain the Somozas in control.

Somoza was finally overcome in a series of insurrections from the summer of 1978 to the summer of 1979. Throughout this period, the Carter Administration continued to back Somoza, until it became apparent that there was virtually no popular support for him outside of the National Guard, at which time the US attempted to obtain a settlement which would remove Somoza but would not basically alter the structures and institutions of Nicaraguan society, thereby guaranteeing US interests. The solution was rejected by the Nicaraguans, as well as by the O.A.S., as interventionist, and a perpetuation of somocismo sin Somoza (the Somoza system without Somoza himself). In addition to this type of delaying tactic, the administration approved a \$65 million International Monetary Fund loan to Somoza in May of 1979, and was silent about the sale of arms to Nicaragua by Israel and some private US arms dealers. Now that the Sandinista revolution is a fait accompli, there seems to be a sort of reluctant willingness on the part of the administration at least to have cordial relations with the new government, and certainly the Nicaraguans are eager to heal old wounds so long as there are no strings attached, as so often in the past.

The tasks of reconstruction facing the new Nicaraguan government are clearly immense, and the resources to carry out those tasks are in desperately short supply, but the people are filled with a sense that

solidarity with the people of nicaragua

This is a critical time for the people of Nicaragua. They need our support--if you can, please send a donation to aid in reconstruction.

Mail your checks to:
H.A.N.D.
(Humanitarian Aid for
Nicaraguan Democracy)
1470 Irving Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010



Father, we lift up our hands
with fingers open in the sign of victory,
to bless you on this day
in which we celebrate the people's triumph.

Yes, Father, today we have won freedom
and we recognize in freedom the generous gift of your grace
which embraces Nicaraguans,
especially those who have never been free:
your favored ones, the poor, the exploited,
the campesinos, the proletariat, the Indians...

Today is the day the prisoners leave the jails,
the pursued and the hiding ones return to the light,
today is the day when we have won peace.

Therefore we want to celebrate this Paschal Day,
this day of resurrection of the people,
this time of your special presence in our history....

[from a Nicaraguan Mass, the psalm of triumph for a
revolutionary liturgy]



their struggle for freedom must still continue--that the toppling of Somoza and the National Guard was only the first step along the long road to liberation. One of the highest priorities is a national literacy crusade. Under Somoza, education was only for the wealthy few. Over 50% of the population over ten years of age is unable to read or write (in some areas over 90%). Nicaragua's new Ministry of Education has named Fernando Cardenal, the Jesuit educator, head of the National Literacy Commission, which will direct the "second liberation war." Like the first war, the second one will require the participation of the entire population. The 150,000 volunteers will head for the rural areas (70% of those needing to learn to read and write live in the countryside) where they will work alongside the farmers and then hold classes after working hours. Paulo Freire is a principal advisor in the campaign, and the program goes forward with the understanding that literacy training and education must go hand in hand with concientización. The literacy crusade will obviously demand resources that Nicaragua simply does not possess in the aftermath of Somoza and the civil war, so the support of the international community is essential. We in the United States have been asked specifically to raise funds for the purchase of cloth that can be made in Nicaragua into trousers, hats and hammocks for the volunteers.

Another desperate need in Nicaragua is medicines. The lack is crucial, and multina-

tional pharmaceutical companies have virtually blockaded the Nicaraguans. The reason given by the companies is that Somoza had built up such a debt with them that they were afraid to deal with Nicaragua. Ultimately the Government of National Reconstruction seeks to provide health care for all the people in the many regions that were previously neglected. But presently the shortage of even basic medical supplies is severe.

Somoza's departure left 50% of the arable land in Nicaragua available for redistribution--land that had previously profited only Somoza and his supporters at the people's expense. The future of Nicaragua will depend upon the land, and efforts are being made to increase city-dwellers' awareness of the interdependence of the urban and rural sectors. The literacy crusade is a clear example of this. Through their work in the rural areas, the volunteers will come to a better appreciation of the needs and the crucial importance of rural Nicaragua.

The people of Nicaragua have experienced freedom, and have great hopes for the future of their new society--hopes which we, especially as Christians, share very deeply. But the aftermath of 46 years of institutionalized injustice and unfreedom and of a brutal civil war make the obstacles to the building of this new society immense. They can be overcome only through the solidarity of all the people of the world who long for justice and peace. Several groups in the United States are working in support of the continuing

struggle for liberation in Nicaragua through education, lobbying, and attempting to raise the financial support which is so necessary at this critical time. The National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People (1820 Mt. Elliot Ave./Detroit, MI 48207) makes available a continuing update on the situation and needs in Nicaragua. Donations of money, especially for the literacy crusade (which is expected to begin in March), can be sent through H.A.N.D. (Humanitarian Aid for Nicaraguan Democracy), 1470 Irving St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010. Congressional representatives should also be contacted quickly in support of a \$75 million aid package which is currently being debated in the Senate.

The hope of the people of Nicaragua is our hope too. In many ways it seems to be our only sign of hope in a world that grows daily more blind to the prophetic call for justice and peace. We pray for our brothers and sisters in Nicaragua as they seek justice in their new society--we have much to learn. The pastoral letter of the bishops closes with these compelling words:

"May the Virgin of the Mag-nificat, who sings of the fall of the powerful and the exaltation of the humble (Luke 2. 52), accompany and help us to take in a Christian way our place in the demanding and exciting task of bringing to a happy conclusion the building of a new Nicaragua in this hour in which the option for the poor allows us 'to open up new horizons of hope' (Puebla, n. 1165)."

Light At Rocky Flats

by Peter Manion

In a voice touched with emotion, Peter Weber of Day House, Detroit, spoke simply and directly. He explained in his opening statement to US District Judge Carrigan and the jury that he and his six companions believed they had committed no crime by their presence at Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant on September 26. Since their action was a gift to people, not a crime, they were not cooperating with the judicial process.

When Judge Carrigan entered the court on December 3, Peter Weber, Ladon Sheats, Peter Sprunger-Froese, Jack Gibson, Kathy Jennings, Al Zook, and J Dudgeon had remained seated. They did not challenge any of the jury appointments. They chose not to have an attorney. "The ones who commit crimes are those producing components of nuclear bombs," Peter said. "As long as the court closes its eyes to the morality and legality of nuclear weapons, we do not wish to cooperate with the court."

The seven were being tried in the US District Court of Colorado. They were charged with one felony and two misdemeanors. They and a group of some thirty supporters had gone to Rocky Flats, sixteen miles from Denver, for a pre-dawn vigil on September 26. That morning the seven had carried light into the darkness of Rocky Flats.

As the trial proceeded, the jury and the group of over thirty spectators sat through hours of ponderous detail supplied by the prosecution, details of time and location as each security person called to the stand repeated what had been said by the previous witness. Key to the prosecution's evidence were two wire-cutters that had been found fifteen feet from the seven when they were apprehended by the security police about a quarter of

a mile inside the security area around the plant. An expert on matching wire cuts with cutting instruments had been flown in from Washington to substantiate that the cuts on the wire matched the nicks on the wire-cutters.

When the government rested its case, the defendants were given the opportunity to address the jury. For the first time since Peter Weber's opening statement, the jury and the judge heard some of the personal motivation that had prompted the vigil of light. Speaking first, J Dudgeon from Baltimore told the court that "if one has a conviction but does not act on it, he has nothing." Peter Weber added, "Even if no one listens, we must scream out the danger we see."

Peter Sprunger Froese, the only one of the seven from Colorado, suggested to the jury that the action had been an attempt to break some of the boxes we all find ourselves in.

Ladon Sheats, from Jonah House in Baltimore, made a distinction between truth and fact. "You have heard the facts but not the truth," he told the jury. He likened the action of trespass and entry at Rocky Flats to entering a neighbor's house to save his children from fire. "I doubt that if you broke down his door to save his children that he would take you to court for trespass and damages."

The court adjourned at noon on December 4. At 3 pm the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all three counts: willful damage to federal property in excess of \$100, a felony; knowingly entering a gated area and trespass on federal land, both misdemeanors.

The felony carried a maximum sentence of 10 years and a \$10,000 fine. Sentencing was set for December 17. For the second time Judge Carrigan offered the seven release from jail on an unsecured bond of \$5000. Peter Weber decided to sign the bond in order to return to Detroit before sentencing; the rest chose to return to Denver County Jail where they had all been since September.

Unexpectedly on December 11 the judge announced he was moving sentencing to December 13. At the sentencing, in a prepared statement, Judge Carrigan set aside the jury's decision on the felony. "There was no evidence that any portion of cut fence had been removed by any defendant. Nor was there any evidence that any strand had been damaged by them in a manner which would have precluded repairing the fence by simply applying a wire stretcher and splicing together the cut ends." He noted that the Rocky Flats security personnel had removed pieces from four to eight feet to send to the FBI labs in Washington, doing more damage to the fence than had

the defendants. "The mere fact that the government spent a certain number of dollars in repairing its fences does not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the fences were diminished in value by the defendants." He added, "there is no basis in the evidence upon which the jury could have found that the actions of the defendants damaged the fence in an amount exceeding \$100."

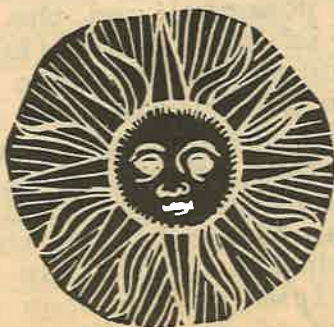
In sentencing each person on the two counts of trespass and illegal entry of a gated area, Judge Carrigan took into consideration previous convictions. For J Dudgeon, Ladon Sheats, and Kathy Jennings, who had previous convictions, each count brought a sentence of six months to run concurrently with credit for time served.



currently with credit for time served. For Jack Gibson, Al Zook and Peter Sprunger-Froese, each count brought a three month sentence also to run concurrently with credit for time already served.

Peter Weber returned to Denver on December 17, the last defendant still to be sentenced. In sentencing Peter, Judge Carrigan commented that he found his actions consistent with his way of life. He acknowledged that it had been a financial burden for him to have returned to Denver. In light of that he reduced Peter's sentence of three months to 75 days, making it possible for him to return to Denver County Jail and to be released the following Friday with Jack, Al and Peter. On December 21 those four were released. The same day Ladon Sheats was moved to Allenwood in Pennsylvania to serve the rest of his sentence. Kathy Jennings and J Dudgeon will be notified by January 7 where they are to report to serve the remaining three months.

The candlelight which penetrated the darkness at Rocky Flats on September 26, 1979, was in many ways a mere spark but the fact that it seemed somehow to have touched even one federal judge's heart is in itself a sign of hope.



WHAT'S HAPPENING

(continued from pg. 2)

received for his action at Rocky Flats last Sept. You may want to write to J. He isn't going anywhere up 'til the end of March. The address is 15896-013 Dorm 5/6, Box 1000 Montgomery, PA 17752. We received a check for \$135 from Tom Gervais recently. Tom divided the percentage of income tax that he would ordinarily pay to the federal government for military purposes and gave it to the C.W. in Davenport and Des Moines. We salute you, friend, in your personal effort to resist the war tax. We encourage others to do what ever they feel called to do in resisting any participation in the great moral evil of our time--the preparation for war. Rev. Bob Cook and Brent V. are piecing together the second floor of the Doyle Hansen House for Ex-offenders. They are hoping to be able to start hospitality in the next few weeks, as long as the city code people don't come down on them too hard. Jamal Long, Brent, and Tim went to the regional meeting of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression in Chicago recently. Jamal is hoping to start a local chapter of the Alliance here in Des Moines. Ten members are required to establish a local chapter. The group is working against the new federal criminal code revision, currently designated S.1722. It is a dangerous revision which would make many of the demonstrations that we have been involved in major offenses. Anyone interested in finding out more about the Alliance and the revision of the federal criminal code should contact Jamal Long at the Justice and Peace Center in Ligutti House. Brian Terrell of the Davenport C.W. was arrested at the Rock Island Arsenal while praying for peace with a group of friends. Brian has been charged and found guilty of violating a barring letter that he received on Dec. 28th of last year. He will be sentenced on Feb. 15th. Please keep him in your prayers. Our friends in the Rock Island area are beginning a campaign to convert the Rock Island Arsenal. We will keep you posted as to their progress. Folks from Omaha, Ames, and Iowa City met with us here in Des Moines the weekend of Feb 1-3. We shared the whole day Saturday working on forming community and drawing up goals, objectives, and strategies for the S.A.C. project. We are tentatively planning a large regional action on Aug. 9th. We are also hoping to put together a slide show about S.A.C. as an educational tool. We are hoping to broaden the group to other major cities in the region. Anyone interested in the effort should contact us at the C.W.

Bishop Thomas Gumbleton came to D.M. for a few brief hours on Friday, January 11. Chuck Day had the foresight to ask the bishop if there was any possibility of his coming to D.M. to share with us about his recent Christmas visit with the hostages in Iran. Luckily the bishop was going to be flying to St. Louis, and he managed to schedule a flight into D.M. a few hours earlier. With quick organization from many of us in the peace community in D.M. and personal help from Bishop Dingman we scheduled the bishop for a press conference, an ecumenical prayer service, a radio talk show, and a T.V. meet-the-press program. Bishop Gumbleton shared his personal reflections about his Christmas visit to Iran. He expressed his deep concern that we in America not resort to violence to settle the Iranian crisis, but that we seriously try to look at the situation from the eyes of the Iranian people and their long experience of repression and violence. The bishop offered us some needed words of reconciliation in this most difficult time.

The Committee to Support the Marion Brothers will be planning convocations on Marion Prison and the control unit in many cities early this spring, hopefully having one in the Des Moines area sometime in March. We are also planning to have a demonstration in Washington, D.C. in April at the office of Mr. Caralson, the head of the federal prison system. We are hoping to get a congressional hearing into Marion and the control unit.

Community: A new yet old member of the community, Steve Marsden, is back. Steve has

taken up where he left off, but he has changed his personal space from the basement of the Ligutti house to the basement of the C.W. Welcome, good friend! Tim has just acquired employment at our public library. Just in time, his first checks will help to pay for the repair of the car that was a bit banged up on its way to Chicago. Patience is getting settled in. She is now in charge of the everyday operational things around the house, plus seeing to it that we keep ourselves well stocked in the food area. Gary is doing his own car repairs. In what might be considered the great insurance scam of the decade, our friend from Yakima has gotten closer to his dream of going to Africa, and I don't mean in miles. Good Peter is now well established in his basement suite in Ligutti house and we have jointly moved the weight room up into the attic. It is now fondly known as the "pray, play, and push room". And as for me, I am in the midst of a three ring circus as usual. Along with the draft, Marion Prison, Disarmament Task Force, January Thaw, and the MFS, I have been raising \$1700 so that we can expand our J & P Center, and working as a substitute teacher three times a week. I am hoping to take a three week vacation in the middle of this month and spend some leisurely days in Cedar Falls, IA with my good friend Fr. Jack Kissling, imposing on his gracious hospitality. This will be the longest vacation away from the houses that I have taken since they opened. Gary has assured me that once I leave I will not be allowed back into the house until my three weeks are up. God bless a loving, caring community!

NEEDS:

Here are some of the specific things we'll be needing around the house. If you can help us out with any of it, it will be greatly appreciated.

- *one baby crib in good condition.
- *canned goods (especially fruit).
- *a large cooking pot, but not too large.
- *stew meats and hamburger.
- *books for the Justice & Peace Center Library.
- *money to pay this month's heating bill and other necessities.
- *families/groups to cook meals at C.W.
- *one small farm, 5-20 acres, in the D.M. area.

The true soldier of India is he
who spins to clothe the naked
and tills the soil to meet the
food crisis.

Gandhi

via pacis

Des Moines Catholic Worker Community
P. O. Box 4551
Des Moines, Iowa 50306
Telephone: (515)243-0765

Catholic Worker House
713 Indiana

Magr. Ligutti House

Des Moines Area Peace and Justice Center
Ligutti Community Garden Project
1301 8th Street

Non-profit organization

U.S. Postage

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Des Moines, Iowa